

# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY SMITH &amp; SAYWARD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1847.

VOLUME XIII.....NUMBER 136.

## Bangor Daily Whig and Courier

Published  
Over the Kenduskeag Market, at Four Dollars  
a year, payable half yearly in advance. All sub-  
scriptions for less than a year to be paid in advance,  
and all orders for discontinuance must be accom-  
panied by the amount due.

The BANGOR COURIER is published at  
the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every  
Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in ad-  
vance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents not paid  
within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves re-  
sponsible for any error that may occur, beyond the  
amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elbridge Field, Boston, is agent for this  
paper. Advertisements left with him will be im-  
mediately forwarded.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,  
PORTLAND.

THIS large and commodious es-  
tablishment, located corner of Con-  
gress and Main streets, is  
now open, and will be open  
for a term of years, all the  
expenses, or six large leaves  
to the amount charged for the advertisement.

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sponsible for any error that may occur, beyond the  
amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elbridge Field, Boston, is agent for this  
paper. Advertisements left with him will be im-  
mediately forwarded.

It is being composed of  
the best Stoves which is of  
the best quality, and will be used  
in the city for business  
or recreation.

S. WYATT & SON,  
late of N H Hotel, Dover  
dec 1

## Copartnership Formed.

M. CYRUS LORD, having sold out to Joseph  
Benson his interest in the late firm of Lord  
& Chapin, in the undersigned, on the 4th instant  
was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested  
to make payment to me immediately and all have  
claims against the firm will please present the  
same for settlement.

B. T. CHAPIN  
Bangor, June 11, 1846

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ADAMS HOUSE.

371 Washington Street,  
BOSTON.

L. & W. T. ADAMS having  
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beg leave to assure the public that  
nothing shall be wanted to make it  
equal to any other in the Union—and  
not second to any

21st June, 1846

Hot. FUR  
NACES—Coal Stoves,  
Coal Grates—Airtight  
and Cooking Stoves &c  
of every style and price

Call before you buy, as we are determined  
to give more for the same amount of money than  
any dealer in Stoves.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Broad Street,—Bangor.

HENRY A. WOOD & CO.

HINTS FOR THE WARM SEASON.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL  
POWERS over all other preparations ever  
formed for the relief of the diseases for which it  
is recommended, such as Headache, Dizziness,  
Sickness in Children, &c.

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Affairs at Washington—Important Questions before Congress—Loss of confidence in the Administration.

The Administration of James K. Polk is a bad fix. It commenced under the full head of the Baltimore Convention flood, and went straight forward to promote the interests and gratify the wishes of slavery and slaveholders. The North and the great West had succeeded to the dictation of a slave control; a convention so readily and so fully that Polk & Co. supposed that nothing could drive them from their allegiance. The square foot stand taken for Oregon softened down into relinquishment, while a correspondingly monstrous step was taken in the way of claiming territory for Texas. Slavery cared nothing for Oregon but much for Texas. The veto of the harbor and river bill cutting off the great West from all hope of a dollar for the improvement of their great high ways of lake and river, while thousands and millions of dollars were lavishly expended to aid a war of conquest for the perpetuation and extension of slavery, at length opened the eyes of the people, and a portion of those who had elected and sustained Mr. Polk, to their true condition as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Slaveocracy.

Mr. Polk had succeeded in getting all he asked and had refused what others asked. The present session of Congress shows that he and his cabinet have in their turn, something to ask and they have not been slow to ask it, in terms calculated to obtain it, if parts fidelity continued. But the duty asked on Tex. & Coffey, though implied as a vital measure was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Such a rebuke to a minister in the British Cabinet would have been immediately followed by a resignation of office, but Sir Robert Walker of Mr. Polk's Cabinet prefers recognizing himself to his fate than resigning his office. He swallows the rebuke.

Next the President asks for authority to appoint a General Major to take command of all forces employed in the prosecution of the War. The Military Committee of the House asked to be heard from considering the subject and the house immediately agreed to it, amidst a shout of laughter.

The nerve of the free States begins to twing a little. The President has involved the country in this war for the purposes of slavery and now the determination is that he shall bear the responsibility of the measure. There is no movement of no little significance, telling Mr. Polk, as plainly as words and actions can tell him, that his immediate rush for the extension of slavery is by no means agreeable, and that the free States will not look upon it with further allowance—Mr. Preston King, a local member of Congress from New York, has offered a bill to the House providing that thirty thousand dollars be appropriated to enable the President to enter upon negotiations for the restoration of peace with Mexico, whenever it shall be in his power to do so.

And that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall heretofore be acquired by or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor service.

And further that two millions of dollars be appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and, being ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress.

The motion to receive the bill was rejected by a majority of one vote, when it undoubtedly would have been received without the proviso relative to slavery. This bill called out the Union in a deprecating article, stating that the controversy about slavery threatened to shiver the Democratic party into pieces.

The next day, Mr. King, by way of making known his position on the slavery question, asked leave to make a personal explanation. In reference to the article of the Union on the subject of his bill, he explained, that the Mexican war must necessarily end in the cession of territory to the United States, and that it was a fixed principle with him and with all his constituents, and with all the democracy of the North, that slavery should not be extended into any territory thus created.

His argument was against slavery,—slavery in any territory hereafter to be acquired,—and for the passage of a law which should prohibit the existence of the institution in the new provinces. Public opinion was against slavery—No State would consent to establish it. Many of the States where it had previously existed had abolished it, and it was not an institution in accordance with the spirit of our Government. Much was said in favor of this position, and the conclusion which is becoming more and more common to the Democracy of New York, some of whom allege that they are weary of being hewers of wood and drawers of water to their Southern allies.

The decision then seems to be from the free States that there shall be no more slave territory added to the Union, while the determination of the majority at the South plainly is, that no territory shall be added that is not slave territory. It is suggested then by those who have an opportunity to judge fairly in the matter, that the question may finally compromise itself here, by an agreement that we will not extend our borders any farther and secure peace at home—peace upon the angry and dangerous question of slavery, and peace abroad by respecting our desires to secure more dominion at the risk of losing our liberties.

Following close upon the heels of these mat

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the question among his political friends after the veto and the annual message is a rebuke.

Plainly enough then is it, that the administration has lost the confidence of the country and even of its own party. The end is not yet.

¶ We learn from the *Sacred Union*, that the Loco County Commissioners for York County, finding that Mr. Bacon, a good Whig, was elected by the return of votes, rejected the votes given in Biddeford, for an alleged informality in the call for the meeting, and thus declared no choice. This is quite the reverse of the proceedings of the Governor and Council last year, in the case of Clerk of the Courts in Lincoln. It is, to take unwarrentable ground for County Commissioners to go behind the returns and especially so far as to decide upon informality in calling meetings. But Lincoln is progressive and for party it can do to day what for party it can deny. I will the right to do to-morrow. Lincolnian is uncertain, changing, truckling, progressive!

¶ The loss of the Steamer Penobscot has led to some speculations as to the arrangements for next season. We think it very probable that her place will be taken by the *Charter Oak*, she having been furnished with new boilers and put in good repair. The *Portland* has a new engine and is to be put in fine order, and will commence her trips from our river to Boston by the way of Portland, about the first of March. The Governor will be brushed up and take her place on the line from this city to Portland about the time of the opening of the river.

The new, large, and substantial ship like steamboat, in the course of construction, to run between Boston and Eastport, will be ready to run early in the summer. This boat will take the place of the Governor for the last month of the season and the first month in the spring following.

### Chatham a Traitor

The following quotation from a speech of Chatham in the House of Lords, on the 28th of May, 1777, will show how active that distinguished man was giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of his country at that time. Yet strange to say, instead of being branded as a traitor, the author of these sentiments is considered one of England's greatest patriots.

"We have it for unconditional submission, try what can be gained by unconditional resistance. We are the aggressors. We have invaded them. We have invaded them as much as the Spanish Armada invaded England."

In the sportuous phrase, when you have found yourselves at fault, you must try back. "I shall no doubt, hear it told, 'Why should we submit or concede?'"

He is America doing anything on her part to injure us to agree to an longer a ground of contention?"

If, then, we are the aggressors, we have invaded them. We have invaded them as much as the Spanish Armada invaded England."

The various phenomena of electricity are attributed to the impulsive actions of polarized waves, excited in general by the mutual actions of contiguous surfaces, with or without the aid of friction. He thus explains the mechanical and chemical actions of galvanic currents, the electro-acme, repulsion, &c. of electric bodies, and capillary and endomous, and exomous, at traction.

The magnetism of the earth receives an explanation from the same general views. This is attributed to the vibrations of the particles of the earth's surface and to a moderate depth below it, induced by the impulsive actions of certain waves transmitted from the sun.

These vibrations diminish in intensity with the temperature of the earth, from the equator toward the poles.

These fundamental ideas lead readily to a complete explanation of the polarity and dip of the magnetic needle, the variations of its declination in passing from one point to another on the earth's surface, and the periodical as well as irregular variations of the position of the needle. They also reveal the cause of the connection between the magnetism and temperature of the earth, as shown by the correspondence in form between the lines of equal magnetic force traced upon the earth and those of equal temperature, the coincidence of the magnetic pole of greatest cold, &c. Prof. Norton has also turned upon the same general principle a new theory of the Aurora Borealis, which, while it accounts for all its luminous phenomena, furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the disturbances of the magnetic needle connected with them.

¶ An Improved Boot-Jack.

A northern correspondent sends us the following, which was suggested by the No. 12 pegged heel' anecdote in our last issue: An amazing pair of feet appeared in the bar room of an ambitious village inn, late one evening, the owner of which anonymously inquired for the boot-blacks. The bell rang persistently, and in a moment a keen Yankee blusterer of Day & Martin's best popped into the room. "Bring me jack!" exclaimed the man of great understanding. "The winter's voluntary abstained forward, but failing to get a glimpse of the boots, he stopped short, and after a few and slower examinations, said, with an equal drawing and emphasis, "I say, young and a goin', you leave this world in a hurry, you've got to hold a hold on to your soul, there's a boot jack, eh? why, bless your soul, there's a boot jack on earth, big enough for them boots. I don't believe a jack-ass could get them off."

"My stars, man!" cried our friend with the big feet, "what I do? I can't get my boots off without a jack!"

"Tell you what I should do, replied 'Boots,' if they were mine, I should walk back to the fork of the road, and pull 'em off there. That will leach 'em, I guess."

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

### Songs of Humanity...No. 1.

In the God of Truth be strong!

For the Truth shall perish never,

Not the Weak be crushed forever—

Right shall triumph over Wrong—

Love in brotherly communion—

Love our Neighbors—help our brothers—

With our watch-word cheer each other—

"Be strong!"

In the God of Truth be strong!

In the cause of Man press on!

Let new sympathy be kindled

In the breast where love hath dwelt,

Until warmth of soul be won!

Hear upon our common altar,

With true hearts that never shall falter,

Let us pledge our love & devotion—

To Humanity's promotion—

Press on!

In the cause of Man press on!

Man is destined to be free!

Free from Slavery's oppression—

Free from cheerless poverty—

Free from Prejudice and Error—

Free from Vice, the greatest terror—

Free the day of hapless Edom,

Truth hath plead for Human Freedom—

Fear not!

Man is destined to be free!

¶ Is that the way you come round a fellow, as the sun and to the earth?

Dick says, he knows a farmer, who uses grass hoppers in his goat-mill instead of those in general use.

Solomon says, "A merry heart doth good, like a medicine."

¶ The following sentence was not long ago given at a typographical celebration.

"The fair—The *Mesopotamia* of creation—May they never be enclosed in the 3-mbrace of any but faithful and accomplished partakers."

A good farmer in this State, who goes in for improvement, has, the past season, worked his meadow, instead of the common way, with a team of horses.

The question then seems to be from the free States that there shall be no more slave territory added to the Union, while the determination of the majority at the South plainly is, that no territory shall be added that is not slave territory.

It is suggested then by those who have an opportunity to judge fairly in the matter, that the question may finally compromise itself here, by an agreement that we will not extend our borders any farther and secure peace at home—peace upon the angry and dangerous question of slavery, and peace abroad by respecting our desires to secure more dominion at the risk of losing our liberties.

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### Information Wanted.

A child was lost on the 8th day of September, 1847, in the north part of the County of Oxford, Me., by the name of James Wilbur, Jr., about three years of age, light complexion, light hair, and blue eyes, who is now living twenty two years old.

Search was made for ten days but he could not be found, it was supposed at the time, that he was devoured by some wild beast, or stolen by a hunter by the name of Robbins, who was then in the vicinity, and made use of him to bait his trap.

But information has recently been received by way of a stranger, that a boy about that time was left with a widow woman in the eastern part of the State, by a man who promised to return and marry her, but has not been heard from since.

Whoever will give any information concerning his boy so that he may again be embraced by his anxious and afflicted parents, who now reside in the town of Bethel, in this State, shall be generously rewarded.

JAS. WILBUR.

Bethel, Dec 5, 1846.

Heat, Magnetism and Electricity.

¶ I N view of Delaware College, has received a large number of letters and telegrams concerning the nature of Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, which were calculated to throw into the whole circle of the Natural Sciences. We understand that he submitted an expose to the Philosophical Society at their last meeting. He holds that the phenomena of light, heat, electricity and magnetism are alike due to the undulations of the ether of space and the vibrations of the particles of bodies. He conceives that the waves propagated from the vibrating particles of a self luminous body differ in time and intensity of vibration from another particle below the surface and differ in intensity of vibration from a particle to another at the same depth, and that the reflecting, absorbing, &c. actions of other bodies upon the waves vary with their intensity and time of vibration. He supposes that self luminous bodies may be considered as divided, for a certain depth, into a series of lamina, the first of which is in general much the thickest, emits waves of simple heat, and the others in succession those of red, yellow, blue and purple with light—the others being formed by combinations of these. Below the lamina which sends violet light, he places that of the chemical rays—Waves of simple or dark heat differ from those of light in having a greater intensity and a longer time of vibration. All the various actions of different bodies upon light and heat, are placed upon the same general grounds, and the correspondences as well as differences of the phenomena of light and heat are explained.

The various phenomena of electricity are attributed to the impulsive actions of polarized waves, excited in general by the mutual actions of contiguous surfaces, with or without the aid of friction. He thus explains the mechanical and chemical actions of galvanic currents, the electro-acme, repulsion, &c. of electric bodies, and capillary and endomous, and exomous, at traction.

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Capt. Major of the Rangers had his hand deeply lacerated by a knife which was inflicted by one of the volunteers when he was captured.

The Ohio river continues high. The military election for officers of the Second Regiment took place to day all the companies having arrived and been mustered into the service.

From Santa Fe.

Col. Dimon's regiment had left for Gen. Wool's army via El Paso. Our people at Santa Fe appear to be concerned at the prospect of starvation before them, before spring. A letter says that the supply of provisions is far short of the demand, and that to be drawn from the country is far short of the supposed deficiency.

Great sickness prevails among the troops.

There have been as many as seven deaths in one day. Loud complaints are made against the government by the soldiers because they have not received any pay, nor have they been furnished forage, for their horses. The consequence of which is that most of their horses will die.

¶ It is said the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress have decided to lay a tax upon bank stock, mills, distilleries, carriages, plate and jewelry, instead of tea and coffee—a tax upon property instead of persons. We agree with the Boston Courier, that the Northern members should stand upon having slave property taxed, with other "luxuries."

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DRUGS.  
Druggist's Manufacturing  
Article for Druggists  
S. & DENNISON.

R SPECTACLES.  
and warranted  
S. & DENNISON

This is to certify  
the sum of one hundred  
and I hereby declare  
myself and shall  
not pay any of the  
BIRKIN LOW.  
wou...  
22-18

check  
for sale by  
G. W. LADD

o. 1 Family  
or Snap, for sale by  
G. W. LADD

RICE, &c.  
for Tapioca,  
by

ss.  
sale by  
G. W. LADD

LOGUE!  
the gallon that can be  
G. W. LADD 18

rs.  
received 25 lbs  
w York, by schooner  
J. W. Jun 6

can be accommoda-  
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91

sale by  
G. W. LADD

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GEORGE FASKING  
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Market] The  
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FARRINGTON

Co's  
for January,  
D BUGBEE 15

part 3.  
Mag for Jan., The  
st rec'd and for sale  
D BUGBEE 15

ches, &c.

from New York,  
and Swiss Gold  
ATCHES; Gold  
table Gold Jewel-  
Silver Spoons and  
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Brass and Wood  
T. H. COMB,  
Banding Bridges.  
d 18

SPLES!  
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2, page 240. And  
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preve...  
December, 1847.  
D. B. MILLS.  
His Attorney

THE BOSTON ALMANAC for 1847  
just rec'd and for sale by D. BUGBEE 15

Neat's Foot Oil,  
A FIRST rate article for sale by  
G. F. SARGENT, C. N.,  
No. 22 West Market Place

1847!

THE BOSTON ALMANAC for 1847  
just rec'd and for sale by D. BUGBEE 15

A VOICE FROM  
STICKNEY'S NEW STORE,  
No. 1 Main Street.

THE subscriber having purchased Sandford & Pearson's large stock of

DRY GOODS,

at a great discount from first cost, together with

a fresh stock just received per sehr Hambler, is

prepared to offer, as usual some choice bargains, to

those who will favor him with a call. Among the

Goods received are—

25,000 lbs good Prints, from 4 to 12¢

5,000 lbs Shirts, from 5 to 12¢

15 lbs Rob Roy and Gals Plaids, from 25 to 100¢

Delaines for 12¢

Rich Cashmeres for 25¢

Good Linseys for 17¢

1 case old Cambric for 6¢

Heavy Tickings for 8¢

Brindabells from \$1.50 to 8¢

3 cases Satinets, from 30 to 60¢

20 boxes Batting, for 7¢

100 lbs good Alpacas for 45¢

Carpetings of all kinds, &c.

27 Those in want of Goods at their own prices,  
will recollect and call at

SANDFORD & PEARSON'S OLD STAND,

No. 1 Main Street.

T. G. STICKNEY.

1847.

NEW MUSIC,  
THE Bazaar of Mrs. Judson, just rec'd and for  
sale by D. BUGBEE 15

cheat,  
J. N. DAVIS.

the Office—

EXAMINER FOR JANUARY.  
This number commences a new volume. Sub-  
scriptions rec'd by G. R. SMITH & CO.

TO WOOD HAULERS.  
3000 CORDS of hard and soft WOOD for  
sale—want and on the stump, on Essex  
street, three miles from Kenduskeag Bridge. Ap-  
ply at No. 1 West Market Place, to  
Jan. 18, 1847. dif. GLO. W. WESTON

Apothecary's Hall,  
No. 4 E BLOCK,  
SMITH'S BLOCK,

BANGOR.

STRANGERS from the country, and others who  
are purchasing DRUGS and MEDICINES,  
are reminded that the

Apothecary's Hall,  
is the only establishment of the kind, having this  
name in the State, where may be found, at all  
times, the largest and best assortment of DRUGS  
MEDICINES, WINDOW GLASS, PAPER-  
HANGING, PAINTERS' BRUSHES, and  
TOOLS, and a general assortment of CONFEC-  
TIONERY, in the city.

Purchasers may be assured that we will willingly  
exchange (cheap) any portion of our extensive  
stock for Gold, Silver, and good Bank Bills of any  
denomination. Call at HALL & YOUNG'S

Jan. 5 4 Smith's Block

Rubbers!! Rubbers!!

Just Received,

800 PAIRS gentle, Ladies' and Misses' fig'd  
Rubbers of a prime quality—for sale by  
the case, dozen, or single pair, at the lowest  
price. Jan. 5

E. W. GODFREY Ag't

A lot of Carpet Mocassins.

A LITTLE damaged by water—only 25 cts per  
A pair. H. WENWAY & H. R. Y.

Jan. 5 No. 20 Main st.

MUSIC, MUSIC!

WE have always on hand a good assortment  
of Music for the PIANO such as Marches,  
Quick Steps, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galopades,  
Volks Exercises of various kinds, &c. &c.

—A LITTLE—

Instrumental Music and Instruction Books  
for the Entertainment in common.

Studies for the Violin, Organ, Solos, Melodies  
and Instructions for the Violin, Clarinet, Accor-  
dion, &c. &c., Johnson's Thorough Bass, Burrow's  
do., Johnson's Musical Class Book, Howe's Mu-  
sicians Companion, 3 parts, Keith's Collections of  
Instrumental Music.

Orders promptly answered

Jan. 5 G. R. SMITH & CO

NEW MARKET  
BUTTER STORE

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their  
friends and the public generally, that they  
have now on hand a first rate stock of Butter,  
Cheese, Eggs, Sliced Dried Apples, a first rate  
lot of Cooking Apples, Beans, Potatoes together  
with a general assortment of Groceries, which they  
offer to exchange for cash, as cheap as can be  
purchased in this city.

HOWARD & BURSELL

N. B. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. of the first  
quality, constantly on hand

Jan. 5

200 SHAWLS, of every description,  
at least 25 per cent lower than ever before.

Purchasers will find, by calling at

THE PLACE TO BUY DRY GOODS

IS AT

No. 14 Main Street.

dec 18

RICHARDS & ADAMS'

JAPAN BLACKING.

A LITTLE better than Day & Martin's. For  
A sale by G. F. SARGENT,  
No. 22 West Market Place

COLOGNE, COLOGNE.

THE genuine imported Farina for sale by G. F.  
SARGENT, No. 22 West Market Place

Coughs, Colds, &c.

PEAS'S Horehound Candy, Wild's do—  
H. WENWAY & H. R. Y.

dec 30

5 KGS TAMARINDS, "extra nice,"  
100 lbs strained HONEY, not rec'd at  
dec 31

No. 5 Main Street

Instruction in French.

M. A. MOUSSETTE M. Y. HAN respectfully  
announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of  
Bangor, that she is prepared to receive applica-  
tions for her services as teacher of the French lan-  
guage. Memor and Writing of Wm. R. Prince—for  
dec 30

No. 4 Smith's Block

Life of William R. Prince,  
(WITH A PORTRAIT)

For sale by J. N. DAVIS

dec 29

NOTICE TO LUMBERTON

100 PRE. SNOW SHOES, (the best kind)

150 lbs MOCCASINS of excellent quality

250 lbs WOOLEN MITTENS

25 lbs SOCKS

550 lbs long thick BOOTS—double soles  
and warranted. The above will be sold for  
cash or approved credit.

At the Great Eastern Depot,  
No. 20 Main Street

dec 30

LOST

ON Main Street Friday P. M. a shaded SILK

and some small change—the finder shall be suitably re-  
warded by leaving it at this office. Jan. 5

INDELIBLE INK.

A LARGE supply of Kidder's, Payson's, and  
English Indelible Ink, for sale low by

G. W. LADD

CHOCOLATE SHELLS.

A 31 G. W. LADD

TOOTH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of superior English Tooth  
Brushes, for sale low by G. W. LADD

ODD FELLOWS OFFERING for 1847

the same annual—just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. DAVIS, No. 25 Main Street

THE MECHANIC'S  
OWN BOOK for sale by

D. BUGBEE

1847!

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